DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Semi-Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music this Morning-The Fifty-Seventh Term - Highly Interesting Proceedings-An Immense and Brilliant Audlence.

The Semi-Annual Commencement of the Central High School took place this morning at the Academy of Music. The exercises commenced at 10 A. M. by a prayer by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. As usual, there was a large and fashionable audience, and every available seat was taken at an early hour in spite of the slight fail of rain. The Germania Orchestra, engaged for the occasion, discoursed some most beautiful selections from the operas. The following was the Order of Exercises.

MUSIC, Rev. Phillips Brooks Second Honor.—Salutatory Address..IgnatiusJ.Dohan Third Honor.—Scientific Address..... Edward Chaninel Fourth Honor.—Poetical Address.......J, A, Haddock The March of Intellect.......Wm. Budd TritesGeorge W. Graeff ... Harry Archambault MUSIC. Aaron Teller P. Frederick Rothermel Education....

John K. McCarthy Honorary Address .. MUSIC. nials. Conferring Degrees. Awarding Testimon MUSIC.

MUSIC.

Valedictory Address. J. Bard Worrell

Music by the Germania Orchestra.

The Orations. The Introductory Address, by William N. Ashman, Esq., the Solicitor of the Sanitary Commission, was very fine. He commenced by alluding to the purposes for which the audience h d assembled, to their joy in the success of this institution, which is justly regarded as the pride of our Public School system. During the past year its success has been unexampled in the number and character of its students. He alluded in glowing terms to the great strides we have made in civilization, learning, and the arts. We have left the older countries in the rear. Yet in spite of our great strides in that direction, we are as yet on the mere threshhold of what we will accomplish. "Knowledge is power" has been supplanted by the nobler maxim that knowledge is power only as it conduces to the happiness of mankind. He alluded to the fact that our public schools are the only democratic institutions now in our country. The Central High School has advanced far ahead of what was anticipated when it was first established, and yet in spite of its success, efforts have been made to abolish it

Mr. Ashman concluded amidst great applause. His address was a vindication of the usefulness of our Public School system, and also of the value of our High School as a free academy for

The Salutatory Address, by Ignatius J. Dolan, of the graduating class, was the Second Honor, and followed the Introductory, He commenced by referring to the class of which he was a member, to their launching into the sea of life. He also made some apt remarks about the opposition to the High School, and to the practical points that could be brought forward to refute there sophistical arguments. He referred to the benefits that are conferred by educating our youth to correct business ideas, Our country needs educated, enlightened men to uphold her liberties, and to do so we should fashion her educational institutions. He concluded by extending a welcome to the vast audience in the name of the class he repre-

The Third Honor was the scientific address was delivered by Edward Chaninel, He referred at the opening of his address to the laws that govern science, and the relations that all scientific effects bear in certain well-defined causes. He alluded to the slow growth of inventive and scientific progress of the Chinese, and most of the old and semi-civilized countries. Slavery and intolerance are the great enemies of art and science.

Columbus, in 1492, could have no idea of what the country he then discovered would become. The shores that were once but wild and barren are peopled with a nation that is first in progress, in the arts and sciences, and all the elements of civilization. What was once a wilderness, inhabited by the savage, is now dotted with populous cities, and a great and mighty nation is now where once lived but tribes of gavages. The invention of the printing press, the telegraph, the steam engine, all make great epochs in the history of the world.

The Poetical Address, by Mr. J. A. Haddock, was adjudged as the Fourth Honor of the class. This was written in verse, and in a humorous wein recited the wonders that are seen every day. A very apt allusion to the wonderful composition of a lady's waterfall caused great laughter. He referred to the prevailing popular hobbies of the day, to base ball, croquet. skating, etc. A few aliusions to the Fenian difficulties caused considerable amusement. A Jaughable hit at the tilters was well received. The address was remarkable for its pleasant jingling of rayme. At its close the poet re-

ceived a large share of applause and bouquets, The first address not designated as an Honor was then delivered by Mr. William B. Trites upon "The March of Intellect." Mr. Trites commenced by saying that, amid the scenes of universal darkness that had steeped the whole world in its ignorant intoleration, there were some bright rays penetrating the gloom. Rome which for a time was high in the arts and sciences, and was the ruling power, before the hardier minds of the million barbarians. The discovery of the printing press was the precursor of the great crusade against superstition and ignorance instituted by Martin Luther in his great reformation. As we come to more modern times we are struck with the great era of human liberty that was inaugurated by the American Revolu-

tion against the tyranny of Great Britain. It was followed by the French Revolution, when that people, emulous of our glorious success, made a great effort to establish freedom in

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, threshold of the temple of learning and civilization. The course of the star of knowledge is westward, and we shall yet see the greatest and most glorious triumph of art and knowledge in our own country.

An address on the much hackneyed subject of "Life" was delivered by Mr. George W. Graeff, He commenced by referring to the great mystery of life, that has baffled the greatest intellects of mankind. No one can grasp the subtle mystery that makes us move and have our being. Vegetable life, with its changes, is a wonderful study, and how much more is the life of man? Life is not merely existence. It has its earthly and its heavenly part. We must forget this debasing tendency of the one in the hope of the other. We should have a noble object in view. To have a noble work in our life that a true life may be attained. The clearest depths of our being gush upwards from the soul that water the beautiful and heavenly aspirations that illumine our existence, Our path in life should be that which leads us to a better and truer existence, and will tend to make us more and more worthy to stand in the presence of the great Creator,

The address was well conceived, and was delivered in a very impressive manner. He concluded amidst continued applause, and was followed by an address on Music by Mr. Harry Archambault.

He referred in glowing terms to its great and powerful influence upon all animated nature. The child in its cradle, and the man mature in his strength, is asike subdued by its power. The fierce maniac and the savage heart is alike subdued by its gentle power. It is a godlike gift that enlivens the hearts of all the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant,

The next address was by Mr. Aaron 'Teller, upon Education. It is a hackneyed subject, and there is not much that is new that can be said upon it. Yet, nevertheless, the address was a good, common sense one upon the advantages of education to society. By its aid man is able to enter into conflict with the

It enables man to accomplish in a short time what, without it, would require years of patient labor. In the higher walks of science and the arts, the doors are closed unless a previous education enables him to graspits higher truths, Mind is the master over the material world. Liberty without education is but myth The power of a nation depends upon the education of its masses.

An essay on Time was delivered by Mr. P. Frederick Rothermel. To mark the progress of Time we have but to look at the ruins of Greece and Rome. What were once populous cities, shining with arts and sciences, are now but masses of rains. No longer shall the City of the Seven Hills rear its head as the proud conqueror of the world.

In younger years we look upon life as a great holiday; but as we advance experience dulis and chills all our hopes, and education and knowledge benefits as cares accumulate; and the once bright and hopeful boy becomes the grasping and the money-worshipping man. How short seems the passage from his boyhood to the chilly days of old age!

But a few centuries have elapsed since the discovery of these shores, and now a great and mighty nation peoples the Western Continent; and the march of improvement shall go on until knowledge shall crown our glorious country with a bright halo that shall make her the conspicuous nation of the world.

The Honorary Address was then delivered by Mr. John K. McCarthy. The monuments of a nation's decay, presented by those storied piles that meet the eye of the traveller as he passes through the older countries of the world, are apt reminders of the past glories of peoples who were once eminent in arts and sciences. As he casts his eyes around, and sees the relics of sculpture, he is apt to think of their architects and sculptors who once lived in the olden It is sad to reflect on the invasion of time and

decay upon what were our great and powerful cities. What now remains of what was once the mighty city of Babylon, with her hanging gardens, and her immense temples and palaces Nothing but a heap of ruins that are the resorts of the wild beasts. Hundred-gated Thebes that once resounded with the busy hum of industry, and from whose hundred gates thundered mighty armies is now but a of ruins that attracts the passing traveller by this grandeur and extent. No longer do the vast galleries of the Coliseum echo with the thundering plaudits of the excited Romans, as the gladiators contend with fearful struggles with each other for the amusement of a blood-thirsty people. Greece has her Pantheon, to remand us of her glorious past.

So we might go from country to country and ponder on the lessons that these silent voices of the past are giving us. Let us be instructed, and let not the same causes of decay find lodgment in our own country that prostrated the great nationalities of Rome and Greece in the

Degrees, Distinctions, and Awards of Merit.

At this point in the exercises the Diplomas were conferred upon the respective candidates for such honors, and the Distinctions and Awards of Merit were announced, as follows:-MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, being graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than two years' standing.

Joseph B. Beale, John O. Deshong, Dimac Dodson Lewis C. Greene, Albert F. Hochstadter, David W. Hunt, Thomas W. Jones, Joseph Chandler Murphy William H. M. Oram, George W. Shields, M. D. George N. Watson.—Total, 11.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Buchelor of Arts having completed the Four Years' Course, with their rank and their Grudualing Averages. Erank and their Gradualing Averages.

No. 1, John K. McCarthy, 9870; 2. Ignatins J. Dohan,
No. 1, John K. McCarthy, 9870; 2. Ignatins J. Dohan,
Yie 3. Edward Chaninel, 9878; 4. James A. Haddock,
9878; 5. Laldor Levin, 98790; 6. Howard Wells, 9378; 7.
Alfred D. Way, 9378; 8. William J. Campbell, 93725; 9.
Theodore F. Jenkins, 9178; 10, Alfred R. Mustin, 98790;
11, John N. Burgens, 8673; 12, John B. McClung, 84798;
12, Aaron Teller, 83740; 14, William B. Trites, 8278; 15,
George W. Loudenslager, 80725; 16, J. Bard Worrell,
80722; 17, Harry Archambault, 7879; 18, George W.
Graeff, 7872; 19, Edward Barry, 7872; 20, P. Frederick
Rothermel, 7872; 11, Thomas B. Brown, 7725; 22, Ar mitage Brearley, 7078.—Total, 22.

PARTIAL COURSES.

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having completed
Partial Courses, with their Averages.
For Two and a Hall Years.—Horman H. Mund, 952;
Leonidas T. Lehman, 729; John W. Reeves, 675.
For Two Years.—Harry S. Hopper, 859; Harry L.
Warren, 884; John K. Campbell, 852; John Briggs,
85; James M. Moyer, 849; Richard Sallager, 847;
Joseph S. Riley, 85; Edwin Wolf, 814; David Hochstadter, 807; Alfred Marshal, 877; Erskine H. Vood,
784; Hamilton Castle, 747;—Total, 15.

DISTINGUISHED. List of pupils declared Distinguished, having allained Term averages for Scholarship over 95. the Old World.

In this country the march of intellect is advancing. We have as yet seen only the J, Campbell, 85'1; Theodore F, Jenkins, 85.

Division B.—Reid T. Stewart, 98'6; John J. Foulkred, 85'5; Abred C. Rex, 95.
Division C.—Arthur Williams, 98'7; Edgar Z.
Steever, 98'5; Theodore Canfield, 95.
Division D.—W. Frederick Monroe, 97'1; Henry
Rosenbaum, 95'1; Andrew W. Manship, 95'1; Albert C.
Peate, 95'1.
Division E.—Richard Ø. Lippincott, 97'8; Lewis S. Peate, 95°1.
Division E—Richard K. Lippincott, 27°5; Lewis S. Lee, 95°1; William T. Pierson, 95.
Division F—William W. Stout, 96; John H. Carnoll, 95°1; Joseph W. Janney, 95°1; Edgar S. Cook, 95.
Division G—Frank P. Pritchard, 96°7; Jesse J. Barker, 95. Division H.—George S. Garde, 96 9 Total distinguished, 28.

MERITORIOUS. MERITORIOUS.

List of Pupils declared Meritorious, having obtained Term averages for Scholarship between 85 and 95.

Division A-J. Bard Worrell. 35'2; Alfred D. Way, 51'9; Alfred B. Mustin, 90'5; William B. Trites, 89'7; Aaron Teiler, 89'5; John N. Burgess, 89'5; P. Fraderick Rotherme', 89'7; John B. McClung, 85'1; George W. Loudenslager, 85; Thomas B. Brown, 85.

Division B-John H. Chestaut, 92'4; George W. Bunt, 80'5; John D. S. Levis, 90'1; William N. Meeka, 85; Edward T. Noe, 89; Henry C. Phistorius, 88; Overton Carr, 87'6; William H. Loughlin, 87'2.

Division C-Albert N. Heritage, 50'1; Charles D'Invilliers, 88'8; Harry T. Kingston, 88'1; George T. Harris, 85. Harria, 85.

Division D-William H. Francis, 45.5; Edward S. Warren, 88; Walter H. Henzey, 87.6; Samuel C.

Warren, St. Walter H. Henzey, S76; Samuel C. Lukens, S7.

Division E.—Victor A. Ellis, S02; John Bartlett, S02; John C. Newland, S6; John Briggs, S58; Harry D. W. Moore, S67; William F. Jones, S63; Alfred Marshall, S6; John K. Campbell, S57; Joseph S. Rifey, S54; James M. Moyer, S54; Jacob A. Schiedt, S51.

Division F.—Frederick K. Moore, S23; William H. Fussell, 132; Frank A. Thompson, S31; Joseph E. Berick, S26; Thomas M. Bell, S04; David Brooks, S98; Thomas Rell, S68; Harry C. Wils, S88; Robert W. Rell, S86; Gliver H. Hill, S81; Langdon C. Stewardson, S78; Jackson Graham, S58; George W. Oram, S65; Banc C. Underdown, S6; Mardon D Wilson, S6; William E. Harrog, S55; Christian Froelich, S5; Louis Brechemin, S6; Franklin West, S5.

Division G.—Ernest A. Hempstead, S38; Dewey Bates, S22; George H. Buchanan, S58; N. Craus Ligget, S93; Henry Willis, S79; William Dorey, S77; Elinu Thompson, S8.

92°2. George H. Buchanan, S9°3. N. Craig Ligget, 89°3. Henry Willis, 87°9. William Dorey, 87°7. Elihu Thompson, 83.
Division F.—William M. Gardner, 92°8. Horace M.: Mattls, 91°8. Perit Duller, 99°1. James G. Winner, 83°5. Samuel Spanogle, 87°6. Wilbur F. Callaway, 87°6. Henry I. Rosenbaum, 85°2. Orson D. Jones, 85°1. Joseph Hergesheimer, 85.
Total meritorious, 72.

Frofessor Riche then briefly addressed the class, remarking that his connection with the school has been too short to render possible those intimate relations which should exist between teacher and pupil. The graduates, he said, should remember that it lies with themselves to achieve success in the future. He then, on behalf of himself and the faculty, bade them a sincere and heartfelt adieu.

At the close of Professor Riche's remarks the audience manifested considerable disapproval, which was continued for several minutes. The Valedictory.

After the award of diplomas and testimonials, Mr. J. Bard Worrell, who had taken the highest honor in the class, was introduced and delivered the Valedictory Address, in the following words:-

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:-The custom that has long prevailed for the graduating class to tender you its thanks, is not only a beautiful conception, but a highly proper one. It is true we have not been directly or inti-It is true we have not been directly or intimately connected with you. Nevertheless we
have always felt the good results which your
wise measures have produced in the maintenance and advancement of the Public School
System. You are indeed, in the strictest sense
of the term, entitled to the name of "Public
Benefactors," and you would certainly be
endeared to those who, like ourselves, have so
long been the objects of your fostering care,
Gentlemen, words are inadequate to give full
expression to the feelings of one's heart, which,
be assured, are each and all profoundly impressed with gratitude for your assiduous
labors in our behalf. Before dissolving, therefore, the connection of Controllers and scholars,
allow me to extend to you, on behalf of this allow me to extend to you, on behalf of this Forty-ninth Class, its earnest thanks for the many benefits which it has reaped under your kind and able supervision; and hoping that the Divine blessing may rest upon you all, I bid a sincere farew Gentlemen of the Faculty:-The frequent re-

seem pernaps to you a monotonous ceremony, but to us it is one of extraordinary interest, which will live in memory's highway. We stand before you in the pride of our youth, and the world is spread out before us like a chart. We look back in amazement to the untutored days of our childhood, as we consider the acqui-sitions we have made in knowledge up to the present hour. The exalted position which we this day hold is chiefly due to your untiring efforts. You have guided us from the jagged paths of ignorance to the temple of knowledge; our tollies, though many, have been passed by with kindness; your willing hearts and helping hands have combined to elevate us to the enviable position of graduates of the High School. To say we are grateful for the many favors which you have shown us in the discharge of your wearisome duties, would but faintly express the ardent feelings of our hearts. In later years the remembrance of our student life, passed under your guardianship, will rank amongst the happiest of our lives. And now what can we offer in return? how compensate such generous, indulgent instruction? We can but raise our feeble voices heavenward in prayer, and beseech God that success may ever attend your abors and finally crown you with glory in the

habors and finally crown you with glory in the sky, where the rainbow never fades.

With heartfelt desire for your health and happiness, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

Classmates:—This day closes our school-life, and ends our dally meetings. It is one of joy, as well as of sadness—of joy, that we have successfully completed our course of study; of sadness, as we unwillingly bid each other farewell.
We part not to unite our broken circle on the orrow. We know not when we shall meet again.

Perhaps we part forever.'

We leave behind us scenes consecrated by the strongest ties of affection and respect—scenes which can never occur to us again.

We are about to go forth as adventurers in the broad arena of life, unsuspecting perhaps, and certainly inexperienced, into a fascinating and fillusive world, where wealth displays imposing charms and pleasure spreads her impoisoned banquets. Though we may be placed in many trying and embarrassing situations, let us act maniully, remembering that the proud consciousness of being right is the true source of all happiness. Let us be patient, gather around us the experience of all classes, and learn to appreciate the value of time. Nature has not set the boundary line of intellectual glory. It has not said to man, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further;" but we are instructed by Him who spoke creation into birth, that it depends upon ourselves to say how great, how We leave behind us scenes consecrated by the epends upon ourselves to say how great, how

wise, how useful we may be.

Let us, therefore, push forward, performing everything aright, and in due season—for in the acquisition of knowledge we are never to be stopping, but always progressing; and by the ordinance of God everything tends to a higher

Classmates, reflect upon it; let not that which we have learned from kind and efficient preceptors be overlooked or cast aside, but regard their teachings as precious jewels. The future looms up before us. Whatever department we looms up before us. Whatever department we are called upon to fill, let us do so in a manner that will reflect honor upon the fair fame of our whose memory we shall ever therish and hold dear.

Farewell, our school, where many days have past In joys, whoseloved remembrance long shall last. What more can I utter, but to point you to the source of all true knowledge—God? And now, dear classmates, with fervent wishes for your success in life-good-by,

"THE LIGHT FANTASTIC," IT IS EXPECTED, WILL THE LIGHT FANTASTIC, 'IT IS EXPECTED, WILL be tripped in the jolliest style by all who are so fortunate as to be present, next Monday evening, at the eighteenth annual ball of Beck's celebrated brass band. There need be no doubt about the attractive character of the music on this occasion, and we feel quite satisfied that the other exercises will be equally satisfactery.

HONORABLE CHARLES GILPIN, United States District Attorney, sails for Cuba on Saturday, for the benefit of his health. During his absence, Assistant District Attorney John K. Valentine, will assume the responsibilities of sence, Assistant District Attended in Valentine, will assume the responsibilities

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

"Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Watting an Owner"-The Heir Found in Chicago Strange Vicissi-Etudes of Fortune.

A brief paragraph has lately run the rounds of the press, stating in effect that a fortone of \$250,000 was awaiting Dr. Patterson, or his heirs, of Mobile. The full history of the case, the discovery of the heir in Chicago, and the previous experience of that person, allord material for a brst-class romance, without need of embelishment. We propose to give merely the outlines of the story, which is not less true than

In 1863 a rich widow came to this city trom Mobile, and stopped and remained for some time mobile, and stopped and remained for some time at one of our principal hotels. She was the daughter of Dr. B. F. Patterson, of Mobile, who was once a judge, and subsequently became a surgeon in the Rebel service. Not sympathizing with the Rebellion, she came within the Union lines, and, having converted most of her pro-perty into money, was possessed of \$60,000 in perty into money, was possessed of \$60,000 in cash, besides some lands, upon her arrival in Chicago. Of ceurse a widow, young, nandsome, and so rich, was the recipient of many flattering attentions while here. With her child, a little girl, as her only companion, she led, however, a very secluded life, waiting for the termination of the war. of the war.

When hostilities were over she went to when hostilities were over sale went to Mobile, found that her father was missing, and no doubt dead, while his estates were almost entirely wasted by the disasters of war and by litigation. Residing for a short time at Washington, she became acquainted with and presently married a Mr. D—, son of a well-known Rebel gunmaker at Richmond. They were led to try to increase their fortune in the oil regions, and removed to that vicinity. Mr. 's investments in the land and in sinking wells were large, but were altogether unsuc-cessful. The result was, that in a very few months they were quite impoverished, and the husband went to the frontier to try to repair his fortunes, while the wife came to Chicago a second time, having upon her arrival hardly sufficient means to sustain her for one week. She was one of gentle blood, and unused to work, but she at once sought employment as an humble seamstress; some of our clothing house men being impressed by her appearance, readily gave such light work as she was able to do-preparing neck ties, etc. So, with dili-gence, she was in a few months not only able to provide for herself the necessaries of life. but to employ two or three assistants, and to look forward to the establishment of a more indeendent business.

Her husband, meantime, did not do well, and proving to be unable to combat misfortune successfully as she had done, he returned in a few months, to be supported by her exertions. A months, to be supported by her exertions. A few weeks ago, however, he got at work in a locksmith shop (near McVicker's Theatre), where his skill as a mechanic soon gave promise of large returns. The faithful wife often carried his meals to him, cheered him, and sometimes chided because he prolonged his labors far into the night. He was then contriving a patent skate. We are told, by the way, that the rooms they occupied were curiously adorned. The man was a Rebel, and on his side of the house were hung pictures of Rebel chiefs and other indications of his sympathies. On hers, were a tiny "Stars and Stripes," Lincoln, Grant, and Union heroes. But this humble estate was soon to be abandoned.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the paragraph to which we have made reference, came a despatch to the lady from Mobile, and another from Washington, notifying her that, in her father's right, she was heir to the great estate that was as yet a preligized.

in her father's right, she was heir to the great estate that was, as yet, unclaimed. The sewing machine was gladly abandoned, and the lock-smith threw down his tools. Before this time, no doubt, the subjects of these freaks of fortune are merrily laughing over their little episode somewhere in the vicinity of Mobile Bay, and with chastened spirits humbly enjoying the goods that have fallen to them. - Chicago Republican.

THE POSTAL REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Important Changes by the Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department will soon make changes in the system by which letters are now registered and forwarded in the mails, so as to provide for a more certain conveyance of these letters, and a more strict accountability of postmasters, clerks, etc., to the department for the packages going through their hands. Though the adoption of the money-order system has afforded a great and needed accommodation to the public, by making safe the transmission of money in small sums to all important places in the country, the number of registered letters forwarded is scarcely diminished, and a necessity for an improvement of the system becomes more urgent with the increase of postal busi-

Letters containing important information, which letters it is desirable should be registered for reasons other than that they should be delivered without tail; enclosures of original documents, law papers, etc.; bank checks for larger amounts than it is allowable to send in money orders; and Government bonds and securities of various classes, having value in the hands of the holders, which properly ought to be sent by express companies, that may be held responsible for losses—are constantly committed to the mails, notwithstanding the

The new regulations soon to be issued to postnasters contain the following provisions of interest to the public. Registered letters are not to be sent in the mails among other matter as but will be inclosed in large envelopeswith which every postmaster will be providedthe envelopes to be of stout paper, and each to constitute of itself a sort of pouch. Registered etters being placed in them are delivered to the mail agents, railway post office clerks, or other persons employed by the Department, who will, in each case, give a receipt for the package taken, in a book the postmaster is to keep for the purpose. Then the agent or clerk will deliver the package at the post office to which it is directed, or, if that is off his route, to snother sgeat, who will convey it onward, invariably taking a receipt for it-so that every man who receives a package gives his signature for it, and he is held directly responsible for its safety until it has passed out of his hands-a fact which will appear by the signature he takes. At the office of delivery this rule applies as fully as to that of mailing, or in the ase of agents on the way-the signature of the receiver of the letter completes the chain of evidence which must always accompany the transmission. It will be very easy to detect telinquents. All packages are stamped and numbered, and the recepts have corresponding marks. The signature of the last man who had any particular letter must render the duty of investigation light and unfailing; and the knowedge on the part of every post office man that he has given this check upon himself will cause the new system to operate, if not with absolute certainty, at least with a precision which will b the nearest approach to it.

Of course the public, as well as postmasters, will understand that the new regulations are not to be in force for a month or two to come probably-the earliest time at which all the blank forms required, and the envelopes, can be prepared .- N. Y. Kvening Post.

-Mad'lie Therese has been replaced at the Alcazar by Madame Suzanne Lagier. They like her, or at least respect her, more than the Femme a Barbe.

-The two great successes of the season at the London theatres are the pantomimes of the Forty Thieves, Mr. Mellon's, and Hush-a-by Baby

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

A Vote upon the Measure Expected

Anticipations of Success.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, February 14.—The Senate has postponed all other business and taken up the League Island bill. Mr. Dixon is addressing the Senate in a lengthy speech, at the close of which it is thought a vote will be taken. The friends of the measure are confident of its

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES PO EVENING TRLEGRAPH.] WARRINGTON, February 14. Land Office Returns.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibit that 31,374 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last, at the following local offices:-

Junction City, Kansas, 8398 acres; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 15,335 acres St. Peter, Minnessota, 7614 acres!

The greater portion of these lands were taken for actual settlement and cultivation.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

New York, February 14.—The steamer City f Baltimore, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th and Queenstown to the 31st ult., has arrived here. Hon. John Bigelow and family are among the passengers. Her news has been anticipated by the Cable despatches.

A weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests f America and the Americans, is to be estalished in London, called the American. It is to be a first-class journal, in the form of the

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORR, February 14.—Cotton is quit; sales at 33. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 32,000 barrels State at \$8.00@11.85; Onio, \$10.00@15; Western, \$8.90@12.20; Southern, \$10.60.215.50. Wheat is dull and declined 2@3c. Corn dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 41,000 bushels; mixed Western, \$1.08. Oats dull, and 1c. lower. Barley at 59@82c. Rye is dull and heavy. Provisions dull and heavy. Whisky is steady.

New York, February 14.—Stocks excited.

dull and heavy. Whisky is steady.

New York, February 14.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 88%; Reading, 104%; Canton, 4½6; Erle, 57%; Cleveland and Toledo, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Cuicago, 97%; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 78%; New York Central, 101; Illinois Central, 115%; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 68, 51; Missouri 68, 93½; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109%; do. do., 1864, 107%; do. do., 1865, 107%; do. do., new issues, 105%; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105 Sterling Exchange, 108%; Sight Exchange, 9%; Gold closed at 137%; money, 6 per cent.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

Arrived.

Ship Jane J. Southard, Bishop, from Liverpool Nov. 10, with moise to John R. Peurose. Towed up from Chester by the City Ice Boat.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, 2 days from Providence, with moise, to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Barque Sharpsburg, Rendell. 60 days from Messina, with fruit, to N. Hellings & Brother. December 19, 1st, 35-35, long, 18-56 W., was boarded brig John and Elizabeth, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, 23 days out, short of water. Supplied her with 100 gallons, when she steered for Demerara.

Barque E, Schults, Anderson, from New Orleans 7th tit, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Co.

Barque Roanoke, Duncan, from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.
Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, Il days from Matanzas, with molasses, to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby Outerbridge, 69 doys from Palermo, with front, to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Steamer Millville, Rencar, I day from Millville, with make to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr F. Hall, Anderson, New London. Rommell &

Brig C. V. Williams. Thompson, from Trinidad de

Brig W. N. Z. Acker, from West Indies. Memoranda.

By Telegraph to the Evening Telegraph,
Arrived from Philadelphia—Ship Moses Day, a

Arrived Morrow, at Queenstown,
Ship Lizzie Morrow, at Queenstown,
Brig Blumenthal, at Falmouth, Eng.
The Marietta, from Rideout, was condemned and
soid at Singapore for \$3500.
The Cock of the Walk, from New York for Bremen,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del., February 12-4 P. M.—Ship Kate Davenport, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed in and up the Bay this morning. Captain Thomas Ware reports that the Five Fathom Light Boat will be towed to her station to-morrow.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, February 14 .- There is considerable inquiry for Cloverseed of prime quality, but other descriptions are not wanted; sales at \$8-25@8-75 % 64 pounds; 400 bushels sold on secret terms. Timothy ranges from \$3.75 to \$4.00. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at

In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark we quote at \$3.15 p ton.

There was a limited home consumptive inquiry for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but a total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@875 \$ barrel for superfine; \$9@10:50 for extras; \$11@12:50 for Northwestern extra family; \$1175@1375 for

Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do,; and \$14.500

Pennsylvania and Onio do, do.; and \$14.50...
16:50 for fancy brands, according to quality.
Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7...
7.25 \(\tilde{\pi} \) barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.
There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small; sales of \$80 bushels Pennsylvania red, at \$2.80...3; white ranges from \$3.20 to \$3.40. Rye is quiet, with sales of \$00 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.36.
Corn is in active demand at an advance; sales With sales of Soo bushes tempsylvanta 1975.
Corn is in active demand at an advance; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 98c,@\$1. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

-The students of the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago, Chill, gave a series of grand concerts at the Theatre Munitipal, commencing on New-Year's day. The programmes were formidable in dimensions, and comprised every possible variety of music.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 14, 1867.

The abundance of money, and the facilities forsobtaining capital on acceptable collaterals, have caused a little more firmness at the Stock Board, and the aggicgate transactions are greater than those of yesterday; but there is an absence of outside support, and until there is

absence of outside support, and until there is some increased demand from this quarter, no change can be looked for.

Government loans were more sought after, and prices were better. The closing quotations were 1092@109\$ for coupon 6a of 1881; the same figures for the old 5-20s; 107 for the 1863's; 107\$ for the 1865's; and 99\$ for the 10-40s.

State and City loans were neld with increased firmness; the new issues of the latter sold to a limited extent at 1042; and 96\$ was bid for the old.

All the better class of Railroad securities

All the better class of Railroad securities were held with increased firmness.

Reading Railroad was rather duli, closing at about 52; Pennsylvania was firm at 512; Catawissa advanced f, and closed at 291@30; Philadelphia and Erie was a shade lower, and closed at 30. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Germantown; 34 for Lattle Schuylkill; 32 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter stock is scarce, and not offered to any extent under 38.

which is scarce, and not observe to any extent under 38.

There was some speculative movement in Union Canal preserved, which sold at 44, an advance; Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½; Schuyl-kill Navigation closed at 32½ bid for the pres-ferred, and 24½ for the common stock; for Sus-quehanna 12 was the best bid.

In Oil Stocks the only sales were of Caldwell at 4.

The offerings of Passenger Railroad shares were light, and there was not much disposition to operate. Thirteenth and Fifteenth declined and sold at 21½; a sale of 500 shares Hestonville was made at 14, # 30. 84 was bid for Second and Third; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 71 for West Philadelphia; and 32 for Green and Coates.

Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 1372; 12 M., 1374; 1 P. M., 133, an advance of 7 on the closing price last evening. -The N. Y. Tribune of this morning says: -

"Speculation in Wall, street halts, and brokert are not making their incidental expenses. Is begins to appear that the Ireasury Department is not only able, but disposed to pursue the policy of comraction. The 'Loan bill,' so called, authorizing the conversion of \$80,000,000 of compound notes into a loan at 10 days' notice, did not originate with Mr. Jay Cooke, or in the interests of the national banks, as has been supposed. It is a measure proceeding from the Treasury, and is intended to iacilitate funding and contraction, and will be found a very effective mode of effecting these objects. The Treasury has entire confidence in its ability to fund or pay all the compounds as they mature from surplus revenue, and only ask for this bill as a mode of relieving the banks from the pressure sure to be felt when they are forced to contract by the maturity of the banks from the pressure sure to be felt when they are forced to contract by the maturity of the compound notes upon what too many of their liabilities are now based. The National banks, at their last quarterly report, held \$81,000,000 of these notes, counting as the reserve of \$300,000,000 of circulation and deposits, and a contraction of the bank movement must be made as fast as the Treasury cancels these notes. As the retirement of these notes would cause a panic among bank debtors, the Treasury proposes to be in a position to give the banks a short loan at 3@4 per cent, in exchange banks a short loan at 3@4 per cent, in exchange for the present interest-bearing reserve, to enable them to comply with the law, and not go into liquidation or into violent contraction, as they otherwise would be forced to do for want of legal-tender reserve. In short, the Treasury, its surplus income, no reduction of taxes, is still in a position to tract the legal-tender issues, while steadily funding its short debt, and able to firmly move towards specie payments. And now a word as to funding. There will be on the 15th of February, of the first series of 7.30s, two hundred millions, which in one hundred and fifty-six working days mature, and will be funded into 5-20s. This funding is quite likely to produce a money pressure if the holders do not at once send them in for conversion. The exchange of 7:30s for 5:20s requires much time, and it is probable that in August the Treasury will be overloaded with 7.30s waiting for conversion, and the owners of the 7.30s be left without anything to represent them in a form upon which money can be borrowed. With these facts in regard to the reduction of the legal-tender issues, and the funding of the short debt, it is dle for people to deceive themselves with the belief that specie payments are not approaching rapidly, and with it lower prices of all com-modities. Specie payments must be preceded by funding all the short debt of the Treasury, and the payment of hundreds of millions of paper money issued in its period of distress. This funding and payment is proceeding rapidly, and at no remote day will be apparent to many who are going upon the theory that there s time for one more venture before preparation for a financial contraction, happily as certain as it is desirable for legitimate business."

-A new and dangerous counterfeit of the twenty-five cent. issue has recently appeared. It is almost perfectly engraved, and well calculated to deceive the most practised eye. Upon close examination it may be detected by noticing that the scroll-work around the figures the upper left hand corner, touches the fine lines around the edge of the note, which forms the bordering, while on the genuine no part of the scroll-work touches the line. When these notes become worn and dirty, they will defy detection.

-It is reliably stated that the outstanding compound interest notes of 1864, are about \$100,000,000 in the aggregate, divided about as follows:-June, 1864 \$5,000,000 July, 1864 August, 1864 October, 1864 18,000,000

Grand total, to be redeemed in 1867.\$100,000,000 -The severe losses sustained by the Insurance Companies all over the country are attracting serious attention, and as a matter of self-preservation a general advance of rates has been determined on. At a recent meeting of under-writers doing business in Chicago, it was unanimously resolved to advance the rates of insurance from forty to one hundred per cent., accord-

ing to the nature of the risk. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. to S. Third street

FIRST BOARD. 106 sir Cata PI. 29
600 do labb 20
100 do 29
25 sh Cata RR 14
24 sh Leb N stk 54 \$2000 Lehigh 6a '84.85. 91% 100 ah 13th & 15th....... 21% 24 sh Leh N stk 643 643 18 60 18 644 60 60 18 644 61 18 Penna R 48 674 48 C& A SCT 17 20 csh Phit & E 18 30 10 sh Leh V SCT 17 20 csh Phit & E 18 30 10 sh St Nich C 18 50 sh Caldwell 25 500 sh Hestonv'le 80 14 100 sh Read R.....e. 52-31 100 sh Union Cl pf.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881. coupon, 1094@1094; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1084; do. new, 1054@1054; 10-40s, coupon, 1014@1014; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054; Compounds, December, 1864, 1144.